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May 20

LY BY
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Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1807.

[No. 1955.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation
and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hon. the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, in the case of Andrew Reintzell, against Rudolph Martin, will be sold, at the Coffee-House, on the 20th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, to the highest bidder, for ready money—One HOUSE and LOT, on Duke-street, to the westward of Alfred-street; the lot extending on Duke-street 21 feet in front, and in depth 88 feet to a 29 feet alley.

R. MOSS, D. M.
For D. C. BRENT, Marshal.

June 24.

Potomac Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in George Town on Wednesday the 3d day of August next; when the proceedings of the board of Directors, with the President's accounts, receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting, will be laid before them for their consideration.

JOS. CARLETON, President, P. C.
By order,
George Town, July 1, [3] dt 30th Jy.

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a Certificate for Twenty-five Shares of Stock of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, dated May 23, 1798—No. 7011, and 7025—and issued in the name of Mary Conway. Application will be made to the President and Directors of the aforesaid Company, for a renewal of said Certificate, by the executors of Richard Conway, deceased.

July 3.

d2w

For Sale,

A stout NEGRO WOMAN, about thirty-six years of age. She is a good cook, washer, and ironer.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 26.

d

142 hds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,

Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.

May 25.

d

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,

A considerable quantity of

FRESH TEAS,

This spring's Philadelphia importation, and of excellent quality—consisting of Hyson, in quarter chests.

Young Hyson do.

Hyson Skin do.

Souchong boxes.

I have also for Sale,

10 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy.

5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)

25 crates queens and blue edged earthen

ware, particularly assorted for country stores.

30 boxes and half boxes Prunes.

100 sacks stoved Salt.

2000 bushels do.

4000 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.

June 10.

d

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining my own) well suited for the wet goods business.

March 17.

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of business, to take care of a merchant mill.—so such a one good wages will be given.—or the person who wants, please apply to Joseph Smith, Alexandria.

March 17.

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,

HAS RECEIVED

30 barrels WHISKEY

2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality

10 bales cotton

10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles

15 casks choice small twist tobacco

40 boxes mould and dipped candles

10 boxes fresh chocolate

140 reams wrapping paper

Imperial TEAS,

Hyson Of this year's im
Young Hyson, and portation & very

Hyson-skin fine qualities—

Which, with a general assortment of wines,

liquors and groceries, he will sell very low

for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

June 15.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, from St. Jago de Cuba, and for Sale, by the subscribers,

275 Spanish Hides

12 hogsheads Molasses

1764 lbs. Bees-Wax

39 boxes white and brown Sugars

7000 lbs. Coffee

150 boxes Segars

9 tons Peatric

6 do. Logwood

June 9. Wadsworth & Butler.

Freight Wanted,

For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,

To any of the Windward Islands

or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.—

Apply to

W. Yeaton,
Ramsay's wharf.

May 9.

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,

29 chests Young Hyson, and

9 boxes Hyson Shuan Tea, of a superior

quality, which will be sold low.

Likewise on Hand.

6 hds. good Sugar

10 hds. Molasses, of a good quality,

Salt of various kinds,

And a constant supply of Flour suitable for

family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27.

District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it

may concern, That the Consul General

of Portugal to the United States of America,

has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all

papers that may be necessary for vessels

bound from the ports of this district to any in

Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit

having their bills of health thus certified, will

be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for

account of a Portuguese subject, should be

declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property

; and the bills of lading legalized as above,

Lewis Deblois.

May 16.

FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

An assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, from

eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—

part of them intitled to drawback.

Ravens Duck.

French Brandy.

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-

casks.

New-England Rum, in barrels.

Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE

2 half do. do.

6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

20 hds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof

10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.

8 do. New-England do.

5 pipes Holland GIN

2 do. country do.

1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe

4 quarter casks do. do. } riорity

3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.

5000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1.

Printing, in its various branches,

handsomely executed at this office.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

AT a meeting of the WASHINGTON SOCIETY of Alexandria, the 4th of July, 1807,
It was unanimously Resolved,

That the THANKS of this Society, be presented to JOHN HANSON THOMAS, Esquire, for the interesting, elegant, and patriotic Oration, this day delivered by him—and that a copy thereof be requested for publication.

G. DENEALE,

and, if to uphold were to reclaim, it might be well heightened into a rebuke the most cogent and irresistible. But, as it would be grating at such an instant to appear here in "the questionable shape" of a reviller, it may be proper to pause in this train of thought, and to resume those contemplations which were originally sketched, not under this occasional incitement, but with a general view to the stated purposes of this meeting.

In reverting back to the struggles of the Revolution, to the rights which it secured, to the prowess, the ability, the genius and the virtues which it called forth, more than enough has already been given to the vaunts and scoffs of exultation. A less pleasing, but a much more important duty remains, to look around and ascertain how we are likely to improve by the bright examples of worth, to profit by the wholesome counsels of experience, and to preserve the blessings which we all profess so highly to estimate. After being thus led to glance at a few leading qualities, and slightly comparing our origin with our progress, the infancy of empire with its ripening manhood, it may serve in some measure to repress the heedlessness of self-sufficiency, and it must not be deemed offensive, if the question intrudes, whether we are growing better, wiser or stronger, as we are becoming older, more numerous and extensive.

The fashion of so commemorating this epoch as if it were the saturnalian riot of slaves just loosed from bondage, is neither honorable to ourselves nor respectful to our ancestors. It is also a gross and injurious libel so to confound our cause, as if it had forever bound us in a natural sympathy towards all the traitorous, the disaffected, the profligate and the paricides of every clime, that under different pretexts have infested the repose of the earth, abjured allegiance to heaven, and dishonored and outraged humanity. It would be a monstrous & a fatal mistake to act upon, as if the founders of our confederation, either in thoughts, in deeds, or in words, bore any resemblance to the foul fiends of that new anarchy, which like

"Hell itself breathes out
Conusion to the world."

Neither in the colonial system itself, checked and modified as it was wont to be, which once prevailed in this continent—nor in the reluctant, the temperate and measured resistance to the abuses and encroachments of that system—nor in the consequent and necessary assumption of self-government—do we deserve any traits of a desperate vassalage, which, instigated by the subtle wizards of mischief and goaded in phrenzy,

"From curb'd licence plucks
The muzzle of restraint,"

runs forth with wild and headlong

"To commit

"The oldest and the newest kind of ways,"
and, after a frightful range of havock and devastation, exhausts and loses itself, is eventually tamed and subdued, and content to crouch under the iron rod of a military usurper.

It was not in "the lust of innovation;" it was not in the pursuit of any "airy schemes or idle speculations" of a new-fangled sophistry, that this nation engaged in its memorable contest with the mother-country. With regard to that country and her great dependencies, it has been indeed urged on a later occasion, with much more eloquence than accuracy, "that poor old England had no Cordelia among all her daughters—Gonerill denied her hundred knights—and Regan turned her to the rude pelting of the pitiless storm." But were it worth while to pursue the allusion to dramatick plot, it might be replied, with an unusual coincidence throughout, that in her youngest hope England would not have been left without her Cordelia, had not the overweening rashness of misrule denounced, rejected and severed this child of her age, and by a palpable effect of this unnatural dissension driven us completely into the bonds of a French alliance. It was not, however, until complaints, petitions, addresses, memorials and remonstrances, and all other means to avoid the last alternative, had been tried, and tried in vain, that a separation was finally effected. It was not in the sorcery of any abstract theories, or chimerical reform, it was not in the turmoil of any inordinate conceits of aggrandizement on our part—but it was in the defence of claims well defined by plain and practical limits, in the support of birth-rights well understood and ever guarded as a precious inheritance by the descendants from a land of freedom, that an unwilling appeal was at last made to arms, and the prize of conquest was the accomplishment of independence.

There is no feature then, it cannot be too often repeated, either in the beginning, the conduct, or the issue of that proceeding, which can in any wise be tortured into a precedent for any of the fearful changes that have since perplexed the moral order, and rent the very foundations of civilized society. In substance and in form, in the objects and the means of success, and the immediate uses which success produced, it yet stands as a case upon its own merits, essentially variant and happily distinguishable in its own peculiar attributes. It ought never to be so falsely plead or ignorantly misconceived, as to seduce our judg-

ments, nor "aught extenuate" in favor of the crimes and follies of a recent date—in favor of all those heinous consequences which had continued to flow, in rapid and multifarious series, like devouring lava from the jaws of that compound mass of guilt—that portentous and conclusive shock of disorders in the political frame of the old world—that volcanick eruption, whose fires are still unsated and unquenched, scattering around the vapors and blaze of "pestilence and war," and shedding abroad the gleams of a baleful light—visible above and athwart the confines of our own horizon,

"Like the meteors of a troubled Heaven."

When we refer to the uses, the objects and the means of the American resistance, we perceive at once abundant marks of its distinctive character; and there is also presented a copious theme of self-examination, provided we are not afraid to "commune with our own hearts," in estimating the temper and aspect of the times now before us. We shall find in those annals the most impressive and salutary precepts of political rectitude, provided we dare pause for a moment.

"In the devious paths where wanton fancy leads,"

and listen to the lectures and reproofs of a sober reality.

It was not to the uses of rapine and of fraud that our forefathers converted the boon which they had attained by their probity and their valor. Their province was not to change, but to save—not to confound, but to regulate—not to usurp, but to restore. Having passed their minority, they no longer remained under the tutelage of the parent state; but they did not therefore deny the control of conscience and of reason, or consider themselves absolved from the supremacy of the law, moral and divine. Having removed whatever of evil existed, they were still more anxious to retain the good; and, with the least possible indulgence of alteration, they were careful to preserve inviolate all their municipal institutions, the entire body of their jurisprudence, the rules and precedents of justice, the duties and obligations of public fidelity, and the whole stock of manners, habits and sentiments, which had descended from "the olden time." They did not seize upon freedom, as

"A flambeau with zeal to destroy,"

but they rather cherished a genial and steady flame, lighted at the altars of Faith, imparting the glow of Honor and the radiance of Virtue.

In the objects which were avowed from the commencement, there was nothing of ruthless confusion or fantastic novelty. It was not tempest in which "all the fountains of the great deep were broken up," to efface every vestige of the ancient regimen; nor was it a wild Utopian voyage in quest of untried bliss, the visions of hypothecation, and all

"Such stuff as dreams are made on"

Having indeed been pressed into the quarrel, and compelled, as it seemed, to venture on that "sea of trouble," rather than abandon forever the safeguard of every free and liberal privilege, our men of might and of council found themselves hurried on by the current of events, and the view from the helm became gradually enlarged, until fate committed us at last to the broad expanse of sovereign and independent power. But though this ensued from the storm, the original objects of contention were confined to a few great landmarks of immunity, obvious and simple in themselves, but so highly venerable and momentous, that they can never be lost sight of without admitting the dominion of despotism, and over which it is to be hoped that no "extravagant and erring fiend" will ever be suffered to pass, however specious or plausible his disguise, without incurring a prompt and indignant chastisement. It is not my purpose at this time to dwell and comment on the inherent franchise of self-legislation in the levying of imposts, which it was maintained the Colonists had brought hither along with the representative principle; But I do intend a very special and apposite allusion to those other cardinal principles of security of person and property, which were then deemed so deeply staked in an impartial administration of permanent and independent and dignified tribunals of justice, and in the efficacy of the old paramount remedial charter of *Habeas Corpus*. In the document which I so often appealed to on this day, it may be well to recollect, that among the enumeration of grievances and oppressions, endured "under a prince whose character was said to be thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant," it is particularly and emphatically stated, that "he had made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices—had combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent for transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences—and had affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power." Such being the recorded language of that era, if a time should ever come when the patriotism of '76 is much talked of, but apparently little understood or imitated, when the spirit of liberty shall appear strong in words, but proportionably weak in deeds and perverted in practice, when this people, for instance, shall be seen passive and hoodwinked, and willing to endure from a juggling cabal or the strutting pageant

of "a little brief authority," what they once would not tolerate from a powerful monarch—should such a crisis of apathy befall us, which Heaven avert, it will then be no flatterer's part to recur, with an earnest and pointed omen, to those elemental objects for which this good old league was first united, and with all appliances to rally, to warn and exhort the public mind by "the ghosts of departed principles."

If we are next questioned about the means by which our league was conducted to its end, it should be high matter of pride to reflect how totally unlike and opposite they were to all the steps of that atrocious conspiracy against "the poor world's peace," which has since written and proclaimed in letters of blood and fire, that the end justifies the means. The history of our war is not defiled with massacre and proscription and plunder, with horrid and obscene abominations, with systematic perfidy or infuriate sacrilege. The means here used were innocent and reasonable as the objects; nothing was left to the caprice, the fury, the insolence or the wantonness of tumult; and all was finally accomplished by the soundness, the moderation, the vigor and enterprise of what was then fondly believed to be the national character of America. If the objects thus attained are to be perpetuated, it can only be by preserving, etc., if impaired, by regaining all the resources of that character; or else your independence itself, no longer nourished by the virtues which gave it birth, but wasting with the poison of vice, even if not strangled or led captive by foreign aggression, will have soon run its race, and become as

"A morning dream,
That flies ariel from the spreading eye."

If the maxim be true, that incidental events cannot make a nation *hile*, while the *principles* remain that made it *great*, we must be strangely incurious, and unmindful of the appropriate meditations of this day, if we can suffer it entirely to pass off, without some casual notice, of what were the sentiments and manners of our fundamental polity, and how far they have lost or retained their influence. We must be perversely impatient if we cannot even attend for an instant to a remembrance of those principles of *religious awe*, of *purity of honor*, and *union of public spirit*, by which the authors of our political establishment proved themselves through a long and arduous conflict, and to which they adhered as the fountain of all hope and their "salient living spring of generous and manly action."

Well knowing that piety towards heaven is the surest bond of union and duty among men, and that under every popular form where power is lodged with the many, as the best security against their own excesses, they ought in an eminent degree to be impressed with all the restraints of a future accountability, the actors of our revolution were studious to cherish a sense of that holy worship, founded in the revealed will of the God of their forefathers, and transmitted through the wisdom and experience of ages, to strengthen and enoble in its nature, to guide and enlighten his ignorance, to fit him with fortitude for the trials of life, and to console and support him with steadfastness amidst all the calamities, the treachery and disappointments of this earthly probation.

"Soft and sweet
As love's f'charity, or voice of lambs
That bleat upon the mountain, are the words
Of Christian meekness, mission all divine,
The law of love sole mandate."

Holding fast their allegiance to that law, neither lukewarm nor seduced amidst all the vicissitudes of their revolutionary fortune, our countrymen sought to invoke the giver of every good and perfect gift, and they labored as it were to consecrate the foundations of the commonwealth by the tributes of sacredness and the offices of public adoration and reverential homage. At that time there was no "bad eminence" of a prophanous and spurious philosophy, which would affect to judge the ways and limit the operations of Providence by its own fimsy and corrupted rules; which would relieve the multitude from superstition by consigning them a bewildered prey to their own passions and all the impostures and fanaticism of sceptical humour, and which would introduce the millennium of a perfect equality by reducing us to worse than the chaos of feudal discord and Gothic barbarism. It was not a time of prevailing depravity, in which relaxed and distempered morals resort to "the flatteringunction" of doubt and disbelief—in which Infidelity with all his murky brood is perched on high, and "vice impatiently drinks in and applauds his hoarse and boding voice, while like a raven, he sits croaking universal death, despair and annihilation to the human kind." It was rather a glorious opportunity, when the citizen buckled on the armour of righteousness that he might fight the battles of his country, when the politician was yet zealous to avow his trust in the precepts of inspired writ, when the same discipline animated every rank, and prepared them for every heroic sacrifice, by instilling the devotion of honor, and all the disinterestedness of *Public Spirit*.

Under the temperament of those ascendant and propitious principles, every defect was supplied, all dangers were hazarded and difficulties overcome, and though the band of

confederacy was itself but a rope of sand, yet the sinews of that system appeared strong in every part, and they seemed to move by the impulse of a single mind. It was thus that both leaders and followers co-operated heart and hand together; it was thus that they settled and effectuated their plan, and commanded the respect of the world; and it may not be omitted, that it was thus by evincing their own determined energy at an eventful moment they engaged the alliance of the virtuous and ill-fated Louis.—Nor can I here forbear to remark that, had the resolution of our ancestors been reserved for later and still severer trials, were they even now exposed to the last of the rebellious and miscreant successors of that hapless prince, it is not to be believed they would have stood trembling and tributary at the nod of the

"Bloody, remorseless, treacherous, kindless etc.
lat."

who, while he sits reeking on the violated throne of the Bourbons, aims by his plots and his myrmidons to ransack and subjugate the universe.

A nation which has thus once signally profited, and indeed been brought into life, by the early avail of correct and high-minded principles, ought of all others to be most watchful of its own integrity, and ever solicitous to arrest the progress of decay. It is seriously to understand, what has been so often illustrated, that there may be an age when the genius of liberty has as fatal an enemy to encounter in the corruption of manners and sentiments, as it formerly encountered in the tyrants of the time. It ought to be anxiously apprized of all these perils, which chiefly beget its vital spirit of religion, of honor, and of union; and even a "youthful censor" ought not to be disdained while he points to some of the most predominant symptoms of alarm.

The effects of a prodigal and premature growth, the gigantic strides of luxury and opulence with all their refinements and dissipations, and the introduction of all those fashionable modes and arts which, by concealing the grossness of vice, serve to recommend her to a ready access, when veiled in the habiliments of delicacy—all these have been repeatedly traced, lamented and reproved. Their tendency no doubt is to weaken every sacred and noble tie, by inducing a sordid, an arrogant and voluptuous effeminacy, which has been commonly noted as a characteristic feature of commercial rankness. But it is less certain, however opposite the extremes may appear, that the same people may be at once profusely effeminate and basely *liberal*; and, in a region too, vast and extended as this is, inhabited by such motley descriptions, where the scheme of government itself may perhaps partake in a sort of instinctive thinness with the great mass of interior population, whose supreme good lies in increasing their stores, it may be reasonably feared, lest the cancer of *avarice* on the one hand should blend its evil with the flood of *extravagancy* on the other to corrode and undermine all the strong holds of national security and happiness. There is a possible mixture in the disposition of states, as well as of individuals, which combines the worst properties of the most yielding, idle and dissolute waste with those of a selfish, mean and deceitful saving; and, as if good could ever result as a medium from such a combination of the vilest ingredients, it not unfrequently happens, that a delusive nostrum, composed of the dregs of all sorts of errors, not less despitable but much less innocent than the ordinary quackeries of life, will seek with the brazen front of every pretender to pass itself off as the specific of a true political *economy*. Unless we are the favored people, unlike the rest of the earth, who at different periods have all had their "false teachers" of different kinds and degrees, it is not impossible we may be one day destined to witness the agency of such a counterfeit; and in that case, if we would know how to detect its mockeries, to distinguish the *true economy* from the *false*, it may be useful now to bear in mind, that the *true economy* does not consist in pettiness and temporizing expedients, but in the comprehensive arrangements of a well-appointed and well-ordered revenue; that it does not consist in the mere escape of expence by demolishing or stinting the bulwarks of national protection and glory, but in their provident care and timely employment; that it vaunteth not itself, and is not puffed up to evaporate in the fumes of profession, but is always prepared and ready for every exigence; that it is not prone to squander in eccentric projects and uninteresting usurper, who is a character yet ardent, ready flushed with these vicissitudes, is then observed that that the rancor of parties last into fierce and cruel "bonds of civil war," and like the core and devoured by the scorpion, that however should this be delayed or avoided, that in the meantime the dominion must be made in which, with all the fitter, the skill, the science, and public substance, the moral and public spirit of the one from employment by monopoly of the triumph high behests, the rewards with bold or conferred accountable politics of the day.

This pest of a foreign presented, where its communicate a too potent enemy to those intestines, though they sometimes lethargy, have more frequently catastrophe of aggravated distractions, people are more or less portion as they are free at the same time to be a mercenary cast, the date advantage is then to be gained and eradicated wealth on intriguing usurper, who is worth the winning character yet ardent, ready flushed with these vicissitudes, is then observed that that the rancor of parties last into fierce and cruel "bonds of civil war," and like the core and devoured by the scorpion, that however should this be delayed or avoided, that in the meantime the dominion must be made in which, with all the fitter, the skill, the science, and public substance, the moral and public spirit of the one from employment by monopoly of the triumph high behests, the rewards with bold or conferred accountable politics of the day.

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ties have split on this rock, and we would not mingle our fate with theirs, and prematurely leave it to history like an antiquarian, to "pick our constitution's fragments from the sand" we should be thoughtful in time not to brave the hurricanes of factious commotion, to which we may be exposed in so many quarters of this complex structure of government, and through the immense space which it sways surcharged with such innumerable temptations to conflict. Moved as our political machinery is by so many nice and intricate springs, revolving as it does on its axis with a double set of wheels, the general compact and the state sovereignties, it is very conceivable what loss and derangement may be produced, if by any artful or bungling contrivance they should be made to clash or run counter; and hence it may be inferred how much must hereafter depend, in the bustles of an emergency, on the dispassionate and well-affected judgment, the cool collected wisdom, and the undivided practised abilities of all the master spirits that dwell under this mighty fabric, among whom there are yet a surviving few that assisted at its formation, in order to keep the head and the several co-ordinate spheres active, and upright, and true to their proper functions—

"All our long avarice of honor lost,
"Heard'd up in youth, and hoard'd up for age;
"Has honor's fountain then suck'd back the
stream?
"He has, and hooting boys may dry-shod pass,
"And gather pebbles on the naked ford."

Among the leading causes of apprehension which this subject inspires, it would be recreant to overlook, how widely we have been led to depart from the proud and vigilant tenacity of the earlier and most exalted republics, in that notable facility of our laws, by whose equivocal help though our numbers may be multiplied with wonderful accumulation, it is equally manifest that the root of our iniquities may be made to deepen and spread its branches, and be assisted to shoot forth with a much more quickened and luxuriant increase. There is no doubt a very considerable body not only of wealth, but of worth, and industry and talents, and all gentle and estimable qualities, natives of another soil, transplanted and incorporated in this community, that need no commendation and are above all censure. Nor was it surprising that, with a territory almost boundless, and an appetite since displayed for enlarging it without measure, with a population so dispersed and restless, and in the puny state of our arts and manufactures, it should have formed part of the original policy to attract the tide of emigration to these shores, with no very fastidious concern or sagacious foresight, about the quarter from whence it might flow—the sweepings and detritus of infamy that might sometimes possibly float with it. But between the pro
per rights of hospitality, equitably and beneficently exchanged, and the precipitate indiscriminate grant of every other right of indigent descent, even to the very prostitution of every civil prerogative, there is or there ever ought to be a marked and manifold difference. At any rate it used to be so considered, and this was no paradox some twenty years ago, when the public were admonished with just and prophetic hints on this troublesome topic, and it is yet so written in the book, by the same hand, in whose grasp are this day held the tutelage and superintendence of the commonwealth. What it would then have been within the pale of that high authority to believe, it can be now no heresy to suggest after such an interval, when the most woeful proofs have been magnified, and a daily memento presses on us, that must serve to demonstrate, to strengthen and recall the opinion soberly home to our bosoms. It may therefore not be unpardonable now to insist, that our relish of social order, our affections, taste, intelligence and habits, and the unity of a common interest are not liable to be much condensed, enhanced, or purified by the infectious and overwhelming influx, the intrusive and aspiring swell, of all the scurf, the dross and refuse, the poppiness, the madness and crime, the fugitives, the disturbers and malecontents, he plague and guilt of Europe. It is not by such an accession, worse by far than the noxious gift of Pandora, that we shall ever be taught to exhibit to the world any remnant of that singleness of heart, which actuated and united the public spirit in the rev't and simplicity of ancient times.

This pest of a foreign leaven is most to be deprecated, where its infusion may be apt to communicate a too potent and incessant animosity to those intestine rivalships, which, though they sometimes serve as an antidote to lethargy, have more frequently proved the bane of every excellence, and worked the untimely catastrophe of freedom. Under such aggravated distractions, to which every free people are more or less predisposed in proportion as they are free, should they happen at the same time to be of a sensual, a timid and mercenary cast, the most easy and immediate advantage is then to be taken of their divided and enervated weakness by any invading or intriguing usurper, who may fancy that the prize is "worth the winning." But if, with a character yet ardent, robust and alert, they are flushed with these violent disagreements, it is then observed that the immediate death blow is not so usually given from without, but that the rancor of parties within, through whose maze lurks the scorpion of ambition, rising at last into fierce and cruel broils, "lets slip the dogs of civil war," and liberty, like sin, is torn to the core and devoured by her own offspring. Even however should this tragic termination be delayed or avoided, it is still apparent that in the meantime the well being of every dominion must be materially and infinitely prejudiced by this rage of contending factions, in which, with all the fluctuations of blind chance, perhaps the better half of the capacity, the skill, the science, the courage, the capital substance, the moral virtue, the honor and public spirit of the whole may be shut out from employment by the vindictiveness and monopoly of the triumphant party, and the high behests, the rewards and offices of state withheld or conferred according to the changeable politics of the day. If other commun

ies have split on this rock, and we would not mingle our fate with theirs, and prematurely leave it to history like an antiquarian, to "pick our constitution's fragments from the sand" we should be thoughtful in time not to brave the hurricanes of factious commotion, to which we may be exposed in so many quarters of this complex structure of government, and through the immense space which it sways surcharged with such innumerable temptations to conflict. Moved as our political machinery is by so many nice and intricate springs, revolving as it does on its axis with a double set of wheels, the general compact and the state sovereignties, it is very conceivable what loss and derangement may be produced, if by any artful or bungling contrivance they should be made to clash or run counter; and hence it may be inferred how much must hereafter depend, in the bustles of an emergency, on the dispassionate and well-affected judgment, the cool collected wisdom, and the undivided practised abilities of all the master spirits that dwell under this mighty fabric, among whom there are yet a surviving few that assisted at its formation, in order to keep the head and the several co-ordinate spheres active, and upright, and true to their proper functions—

"My soul aches
"To know when two authorities are up,
"Neither supreme, how soon confusion
"May enter 'twixt the gulf of both, and take
"The one by 't other."

It would be an invidious and wearisome discourse to expatiate on all the possible hazards, the quicksands and the pitfalls of ruin, that border in our way, and which are most perilous because they are unheeded or unseen.—If we would pass on respected and prospering, we should neither reel in idleness nor wander into forbidden fields, neither sink faint-hearted, nor be allured into the entanglements of obliquity. If we would show ourselves worthy of being saved, we must invoke the same celestial auspices that smiled on our dawning race; we must not be forever running after new guides, and setting up strange idols; neither ought we to suppress the honest emulation, "that unbought grace of life and cheap defence of nations," by requiting desert with disgust, and neglecting the trophies of departed goodness. Next to the great first source of all good, there is an ingenuous debt of honor due to the chosen instruments of his favor, which does not grow obsolete like other chains, but is to be spontaneously acknowledged, and can never be depreciated except by an insensible and scandalous breach of the basis of all credit. Their disregard or indifference to this obligation has indeed generally announced and sometimes hastened the downfall, and it has in every age been the opprobrium of republics, until it is now repeated, almost with the triteness and currency of a proverb:

"An habitation giddy and unsure
"Hath he that buildeth on the vulgar heart."

It is to be presumed that the American republic means to render herself a signal exception to this remark, and therefore that the present seeming pause in her offerings of gratitude to that august dead, whose deeds exceed all speech, is but the forerunner of extraordinary preparations—Else it were much to be marvelled that, while we have enjoyed the continuance of an abundant peace, and are even called upon to devise new modes of expending a superfluous treasure, no pitance has yet been allotted to the memory of the chief of chiefs, who lived but to save, to bless and glorify the land. Eight long years of vexatious war constituted but a portion of those transcendent toils, in which all the faculties of his soul were strained and dedicated to the common welfare with a magnanimity that defies all parallel. The same term has nearly elapsed since WASHINGTON glided to the tomb, and yet no marble has risen to tell that he is not forgotten. There is neither "storied urn" nor "animated bust;" and the traveller, who should seek to view what gorgeous and emblematic pillars America has erected to the mourned and illustrious guardian, the benefactor and father of her political existence, to whom she owes that she is reputed abroad, might be tempted to enquire, what hostile irruption or "fierce earth-shaking power" has been busy among us to destroy all the towering columns, the statues and armorial ornaments, the escutcheons and ensigns, the mausoleums and monumental works of national renown—but though the national will has hitherto awarded "nor stone nor brass nor parchment," and the enquirer sickens at this crying sin, if he should happen to direct his footsteps and repair to this assembly, he will find that all traces of gratitude have not yet fled, but that they are here most vivid and indelible, where the living hero was most seen and intimately known. His eulogy is not now a subject for the feeble voice that addresses you; since it would rather be a flight.

"for a muse of fire, that would ascend
"The highest Heaven of invention,"

to emblazon those exploits, which are inscribed on the pinnacles of Fame with the pens of adamant. If there is, however, no other public device to commemorate his greatness, this Society at least may be permitted to show forth that love and veneration, equally mindful in life and in death, which are engraved in the tablets of the breast. On this spot there

are likewise those who knew best how to "mourn the man," such as he could be, gentle and generous as well as lofty and pre-eminent; and, while his sainted spirit was yet on earth, they could have vouch'd as familiar witnesses, and might have said of him—

"He is gracious, if he be observed"—
"He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
"Often as day for melting charity."

Arrayed before us, as part of this day's exhibition, we survey the tender and promising blossoms of his bounty, sheltered from the nipping frosts of indigence, and snatched like wild flowers from the open waste, nurtured and imbued by the hand of care from a fund which is perennial, benign, well placed and well designed. While it is our distinction to join in replenishing this stream of his benevolence, may it also be our endeavor to breathe the freshness of all his virtues. May their lustre never be tarnished by the blasting mists of malignity, nor wither in the rust of our forgetfulness. Let us treasure up the accents of his farewell legacy, and engrave that manual he has left as an oracle of counsel.—Let us cleave to the principles he has sanctified, and so exemplify our creed, that we may be entitled to wear the badge of Washington, and as followers of his standard, may vie together in harmonious concert.

A gentleman passed through town last evening having in his possession a handbill printed at Norfolk, containing a correspondence between the British Commander and the Mayor of Norfolk, in which the haughty Briton demands the restoration of uninterrupted intercourse between the British Consul and the ships and between the town, &c. and ships, threatening in case of refusal to bombard the place, and consider himself justified in capturing all vessels bound in or out. The answer was such as might be expected from a Citizen of Norfolk, a firm and unqualified refusal. The probability is war has commenced ere this.

The U. S. schooner Revenge, now at Baltimore, is under orders to be in readiness to proceed to sea. She is to convey to our minister at Loudon, dispatches instructing him to demand of the British government the explanations and satisfaction which the late outrage on the frigate Chesapeake necessarily requires. Consistently with the usage of civilized nations, the act of its petty officers cannot be considered as the act of the British government until an opportunity be afforded them of avowing or disavowing it. [American.]

RETORT VALIANT.

We copy the following particulars from the Intelligencer of Tuesday. This unexpected retaliation gave great satisfaction to the citizens of Petersburg, and every countenance was marked on the occasion, with the strongest demonstration of joy:

Captain Briggs, arrived at City-Point, has just favored us with the following account of the capture and re-capture of his vessel, which we hasten to lay before our readers. In times like the present, information of this nature will afford to every American some little gratification.

The schr. Enterprise, captain John Briggs, sailed from Porto Rico, bound for Baltimore, on the 7th of this month, loaded with coffee, sugar, hides, &c. On the 9th, in the afternoon, was brought too by the British frigate Daedalus, capt. Warren, who sent on board his first lieutenant, to examine captain B.'s papers. After examination, the lieutenant declared he should send the schooner to Jamaica as lawful prize: he then took all captain B.'s papers, except the register, which he left through mistake, as also the mate and one man, put on board a prize-master and four men, with orders to the prize-master to keep in company with the frigate, but if any accident should happen, to proceed to the island of Moa.

The schooner kept company for two days; and on the third night was retaken by captain Briggs, with the assistance of two men. After securing the prize-master and men, capt. B. bore away for Baltimore; but when off cape Henry, perceiving several British men of war, and apprehensive of being molested, changed his destination, and arrived at City-Point on Saturday last. The third day after retaking the vessel the British lieutenant (prize master) was put on board an American schooner from Charleston, bound to Jamaica; the men would also have been put on board, but the captain of the schooner refused to take them. The four British seamen are now in the Enterprise at City-Point; and we hope will be retained until those taken from the Chesapeake are restored to the American government.

The Daedalus, at the time of the capture of captain Briggs's vessel had in possession the schr. Betsey, capt. Hughes, from Philadelphia bound for St. Jago de Cuba, with a valuable cargo.

[Republican.]

New-York, July 4.
Arrived ship Brilliant, Gibbs, 42 days from Cherbourg. No second battle, but the armies were close together. Captain G. gave his latest papers to a British ship.

"Extract from the log book of the revenue cutter Active. Monday June 29th, 1807, cape Henry bearing south, distant about two leagues, at half past four, put the pilot on board of the pilot-boat. About this time a ship of the line, then about 2 leagues distant, fired a gun to bring us to; and at the same time manned one of her cutters armed with a swivel, and gave chase for three quarters of an hour, during which time they fired three times.—Finding they could not come up with us, gave up the chase, being at that time about one mile and three quarters from us. At 8 P. M. saw a ship or some other vessel directly in our wake, until half past 10, having altered her course, as we altered ours, supposed to be cruiser."

BALTIMORE, July 4.
Arrived brig Lucy-Ann, Mitchell, 24 days from Maracayo. June 22, lat. 20, long. 73, spoke schooner Philip, Taber, from Alexandria for Jamaica, 12 days out. Off Jaemel was boarded by a French privateer under English colors, robbed of a quantity of coffee and dry goods, all the cabin stores, cook's utensils, spare rigging and six fathoms new cable.

Palmer's Packet will sail for Norfolk, in a few days.

July 7.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, Made of Superfine Barr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 3 pound loaf to be sold for	32
4 pound loaf	16
2 pound loaf	8
1 pound loaf	4

JOHN LONGDEN,
Circ of the Market.

July 7.

NOTICE.

THE gentlemen composing the Volunteer Corps of Infantry, will please meet at Mr. Mott's tavern, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock.

Wednesday, July 8.

NOTICE.

THE Episcopal Church Singing-School will be opened on FRIDAY EVENING the 10th instant, at half past 5 o'clock.

No spectators will be admitted.

John G. Francis.

July 8.

LADIES' PLAID SHOES.

I HAVE just received an elegant assortment of Ladies' plain Kid Shoes, of the most fashionable and pleasing patterns, with different heels.

Children's Red Morocco, to lace,

And a general assortment of Mens' Shoes.

A L S O,

A few dozen Boys' BONAPARTE Caps. These Caps have many good qualities—They are handsome, durable and light. They are lined with white leather, and keep the head cool in the sun. They are pliable and do not distort it when growing. You may model the boy's head to your fancy, but you must give his head its own way.

E. GILMAN.

July 8.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the Copartnership of BONTZ & PIPER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm will please to bring them forward, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment to Jacob Bonz, who is authorized to close and settle the business.

Jacob Bonz.

Jas. Piper.

d204

Notice is hereby given
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

THAT a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the Capitol Stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared; and will be ready to be paid to them on THURSDAY next the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Gurden Chapin,
CASHIER.

Bank of Alexandria, }

July 6. (7) 3 staw4w

R. GRAY
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Dr. Rees's CYCLOPAEDIA :
Vol. 4th—Part 2d.
Subscribers are requested to call or send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

June 30.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE, July 3d, 1807.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria are hereby notified, that the directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on that part of the capital stock now paid, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on the 1st inst.

By order.

J. B. Nickolls, Secretary.

July 3

eo3w

Servants to be Hired.

A young Negro Man, who has been a carriage driver and house servant.

Also, a Negro Girl, who has been accustomed to house service.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 19.

eo1f

NOTICE.

THOSE who have Flour stored with me, are hereby requested to take said flour away or sell it, on or before the 24th day of July next; at which time I intend to leave Alexandria, and will not be accountable for any flour now in my possession after the time above stated. Also those who have claims against me, are requested to bring them forward for settlement; and those who are indebted to me, or the firm of DENNEY & POWELL, will please to make payment by the first day of August next, as no further indulgence will be given.

To Rent—A Warehouse.

Edmund Denney,

June 27.

eo11t

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT, SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunt Creek, called Rural Felicity, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28

eo

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO MAN, about 25 years of age, who has been brought up as a body-servant to a single gentleman, is a good Oster, is well acquainted with all the duties of a house servant, and has served a regular apprenticeship to a barber, and is now a very good one—He is remarkable for his honesty and the goodness of his disposition. For further particulars apply to the PRINTER.

May 8.

eo

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Schelfield.

May 1.

eo

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons near town, a chestnut sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands and an half high, a large blaze in his face, his right hind foot a little swelled near the hoof, a small sore on his breast occasioned by a recent hurt, carries his tail high. The above reward will be given if taken up within twenty miles of town and brought home, and a reward at the rate of Five Dollars for every twenty miles, if taken up at any greater distance.

R. I. Taylor.

July 6.

eo

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Freestone Point, near Dumfries, on Sunday the 17th of last month, two Negro Men slaves, named ANDREW and JAMES, the property of Sarah Fawcett, in Prince William county, and hired of her until the end of the year. They had each of them a pass for three days, being Whitsuntide holiday.

ANDREW is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near the corner of one of his eyes, is a little cross eyed, and has a forward, impudent countenance.

JAMES is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near his mouth of the size of a pea, reels and swaggers very much in his walk. Each of them had on when they went away a shirt and trowsers of plain coarse Virginia cotton, and their other cloathing is not known.

A reward of 15 Dollars will be given for each of them, to any person who will apprehend them and secure them in any gaol, so that the subscriber, living near Dumfries, may get them again.

John Stone.

Prince William County,

June 27.

eo

P. S. All persons are forbid from harboring them, and from conveying them away either by land or water.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the Shipping or Grocery business.—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given.

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by Jacob Hoffman—an excellent stand for the Dry Goods business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14.

Stawf

Spanish Hides.

1700 SPANISH HIDES, lately received, and for sale by

John Tucker.

Who has also on hand,

10 hhds. first quality St. Croix Sugar
8 puncheons Antigua Rum, 2 yrs. old
200 barrels choice Herrings
1200 bushels coarse Turk's Island Salt
Coffee in bags—and Groceries as usual.

June 19.

2aw3w

La Plata Hides.

7944 South America OX HIDES, of the first quality, from Monte Viede, are now landing and for sale at No. 4, Water-street, Baltimore, by

William Jenkins.

Also on Hand,

Laguira, Oronoko and Curraco Hides.
A general assortment of Tanners' and Curriers' Tools; Tanners' Oil and Leather, of all kinds; which is offered on accommodating terms.

June 8.

[10] eo6w

For Sale by the Subscribers, Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,

Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,

Window Glass of different sizes, Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,

Soft shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1.

eo

The Subscriber has just Received

And offers for sale,

Ninety hampers Bristol PORTER BOTTLES, containing one gross each.

Seven bales COTTON, of a superior quality for retailing—and

A few tierces fresh RICE.

ON HAND,

Best Philadelphia PORTER AND PALE ALE, in hhds.

Do. BEER, in barrels.

AND AS USUAL,

First quality Philadelphia Porter and Pale Ale, in bottles, fit for home, or export consumption.

ALSO,

WHITE AND BROWN SOAP, old and dry, and in nice order for retailing, or family use.

W.M. DUNLAP.

June 10.

eof.

Joseph Janney

HAS JUST RECEIVED

This SPRING GOODS, in a considerable quantity and a good assortment, which are offered for sale.

He has removed his Store to King street, opposite to Patch and Butchers.

5 mo. 12.

dsteo

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of John Dunlap, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this Notice pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig, } Esq.

William Herbert, } Esq.

April 6.

Stawf

20 Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber living near Richmond court-house, Virginia, on the last of April, a lad by the name of George. He is short, of a dark complexion, and about 18 years of age, had his right thigh broken by a fall from a horse at Hanover court house, when living with John Tayloe, Esq. Mount Airy; it has occasioned a small lameness. He took with him a variety of clothes, particularly a pair of buckskin pantaloons, almost new. The above reward will be given, for apprehending and confining him in any jail in this state. Should he be apprehended out of the state, an additional reward will be given by

Landon Carter.

Richmond County, (Va.)

May 23. J. I. eo5f

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet, on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large and commodious brick tavern in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry, occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situated near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situated near the Gum Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis, living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this land to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Gladys Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named Fertility, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburgh passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,

Richard Veitch.

Alexandria, April 28. w&stf

PROPOSALS

Are issued in Boston, for publishing by subscription,

ARROWSMITH'S,

MAP OF THE WORLD;

The size of which, will be six feet eleven inches, by four feet ten inches, handsomely engraved and printed on fine thick paper.—Price to subscribers, from nine to fourteen dollars, according to the mounting, coloring, varnishing, &c. &c.

** Subscriptions received by R. Gray, Alexandria.

June 1.

To Sell or Rent.

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to

SARAH PORTER.

February 14. 2aw

Sale Postponed.

OWING to the rain this day, the sale of Purkin's GARDEN and the adjoining Lands, is postponed until

Thursday Afternoon, 4 o'clock,

IN RAIN;

Or the next fair day, at said